(ii) strict curbing of deviations from the prescribed budgetary ceilings; (iii) declaration of a minimum dividend of 20% on equity by Public Sector enterprises if distributable profits permit or minimum dividend pay out of 20% of post-tax profits (30% in respect of Oil, Petroleum Chemical and other infrastructure sectors; (iv) time and cost over-runs of schemes to be strictly avoided, and (v) manpower to be reduced to the extent possible.

Some Cetral Trade Unions had expressed certain apprehensions in so far as the guidelines relate to wages and manpower. The Govt. have since clarified that, under the guideliness,

(i) there would be no retrenchment of any employee in any Central Government Ministry, Organisation or Public Sector Undertking.

(ii) there will be no reduction in the wages of Government employees because the provision for payment of salaries would be suitably adjusted for inflation in accordance with the DA formula accepted by the Govt; and

(iii) the recommendations of the Vth Pay Commission when they are accepted by the Government will be fully provided for

Foreign Exchange Reserves

282. SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange reserves as on 30th June, 1996; and

(b) whether these have shown any decline as compared to previous year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) India's foreign exchange reserves, including gold and SDRs, amounted to US $ 22090 million on June 30, 1996. This shows a decline of US $ 2063 million compared with the level of foreign exchange reserves at the end of June 1995. However, the declining trend was reversed during the first quarter of the current financial year and reserves at end June 1996 was US $ 403 million higher than at end March 1996.

Financial Postition of Government

283. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Position of Government is still a matter of concern in the areas of key fiscal indicators;

(b) whether there has been a slippage in the fiscal deficit;

(c) what is the position of the revenue deficit and whether it had crossed the peak of 3.5% of GDP witnessed in the crisis period; and

(d) what are the strategies of Government to control this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Performance of the fiscal indicators since 1990-91 is given below:—

As Per Cent of GDP

Year	Revenue Deficit	Fiscal Deficit	Primary Deficit	Revenue Receipts	Total Expenditure
1990-91	3.5	8.3	4.3	10.3	19.7
1991-92	2.6	5.9	1.6	10.7	18.1
1992-93	2.6	5.7	1.3	10.5	17.4
1993-94	4.1	7.5	2.9	9.4	17.7

Year	Revenue Deficit	Fiscal Deficit	Primary Deficit	Revenue Receipts	Total Expenditure
1994-95	3.3	6.1	1.4	9.6	17.0
1995-96 (RE)	3.1	5.9	1.1	10.1	16.7

Fiscal deficit, revenue deficit and primary deficit of the Central Government are lower in 1995-96 (RE) as compared to the year 1990-91. Total expenditure has also declined over this period. Revenue receipts are, however, marginally lower.

(b) Fiscal deficit in 1995-96 (RE) is marginally higher than the Budget estimates of 5.5 percent of GDP. But the same is lower, than the fiscal deficit in the previous two years 1993-94 and 1994-95 and also compared to the deficit in 1990-91.

(c) Revenue deficit of 3.1 per cent of GDP in 1955-96 (RE) is lower than the Deficit of 3.5 per cent in 1990-91. Revenue deficit was 4.1 per cent of GDP in 1993-94.

It has been the Policy of the Government to improve the fiscal balance through increase in the revenue receipts and reduction in the total expenditure.

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों की विदेश यात्राएं

284. **श्री नागमणि:** क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उन्होंने तथा उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने कितनी बार विदेश-यात्राएं की हैं;

(ख) विदेशों की उक्त यात्राओं पर वर्ष-वार अनुमानत: कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) उक्त यात्राओं के फलस्वरूप कितने प्रतिशत लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति की संभावना है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री श्रीकांत जैना): (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्नानुसार दी गई है:-

वर्ष	की गई विदेशी यात्राओं की संख्या		कुल अनुमानित व्यय
	नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री	पर्यटन राज्य मंत्री तथा अधिकारी	
			(रु० लाखों में)
1994-95	7	13	29.51
1995-96	4	13	16.11

उपरोक्त में से कुछ यात्राएं विशिष्ट अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मार्टा/पर्यटन मेलों तथा लंदन में विश्व यात्रा मार्ट, बर्लिन में आई टी बी०, आदि में भाग लेने के लिए की गई थी।

(ग) चूंकि विदेशों में पर्यटन प्रजनन करने वाली मार्किटों में पर्यटन का संवर्धन करना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है इसलिए उपरोक्त यात्राओं के फलस्वरूप कितना प्रतिशत लक्ष्य प्राप्त होने की संभावना है का आवंटन करना संभव नहीं है। अन्य घटक में जो विदेशी पर्यटक यातायात को बढ़ाने में योगदान देते हैं वे विज्ञापन और प्रचार विदेशी यात्रा अभिकर्ताओं, यात्रा प्रचालकों, पत्रकारों, टी०वी० टीमों द्वारा भारत में परिचयात्मक टुअर, मेले और त्यौहार आयोजित करना, जनसम्पर्क आदि हैं जबकि मंत्री महोदय और अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए पर्यटक संवर्धन अभियान, विदेशी मीडिया और यात्रा व्यवसाय में देश की बहुत अधिक छवि सृजित करते हैं।

पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान पर्यटक यातायात में हुई वृद्धि निम्नलिखित है:—

1994-95 + 1.9%

1995-96 +14.8%

Common High Court of Haryana, Punjab and Union Territory of Chagndiarh

285. SHRI S.S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Haryana has a common High Court